

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8471

日十三月二十年十光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1883.

六甲

就四十月二英書香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 13, KWONGSUNG, British steamer, 1,000. Young, Wuhs 9th February. RICE, JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

February 13, SURAT, British steamer, 1,676. C. R. Edwards, Bawbey 24th January, and Singapore 6th February. Mails and General.

"P. & O. S. N. Co."

February 13, SAGALHON, French steamer, 4,036. Honroy, Marseilles 4th Jan, Naples 7th.

Port Said 11th, Suez 13th, Aden 18th, Colombo 27th, Singapore 3rd February, and Saigon 9th. Mails and General. MESSAGERS MARITIMES.

February 13, FOENIX, British steamer, 509. G. Wessby, Swatow 12th February, General.

"DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co."

February 13, TANGET, British steamer, 310. A. Vardon, from Whampoa, General. BUR-TEFIELD & SWIRE.

February 13, SAN PAULO, American steamer, 2,113. E. C. Reed, San Francisco 19th Dec., Palo Island 31st Jan., and Yokohama 7th Feb., Mails and General. "P. & O. S. N. Co."

February 13, AMOR, British steamer, 314. De Egville, from Whampoa, General. SMESSERS & Co.

February 13, NELLIE M. STADE, American bark, 333. David Gould, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 13th Dec., Coal—Ore.

February 13, DEUTSCHLAND, German ship, 838. E. Haye, Cardiff 3rd Oct., Coal—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Newman, British, for Haiphong. Heven, German str., for Shanghai. Welcome, British str., for Saigon. Devarig, British str., for Yokohama. Triumph, German str., for Kelung. Diamond, British str., for Manila. Madras, British str., for Nagasaki. Emily, British brig, for Tsinan. Faz, German bark, for London.

DEPARTURES.

February 13, NAMOA, British str., for Swatow. February 13, ACTIVES, British steamer, for London.

February 13, DANUBE, British steamer, for Bangkok.

February 13, WESTWARD MONARCH, British str., for San Francisco.

February 13, INO, German bark, for Havre.

February 13, DIAMANTES, British str., for Manila.

February 13, WELCOME, British steamer, for Saigon.

February 13, TITANIA, British ship, for Madras.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Par Kwongzang, str., from Wuhs—10 Chinas.

Mr. Fother, Capt. from Swatow—Capt. Shaw.

Mr. Low, and 41 Chinese.

Par San Pablo, str., from San Francisco, &c.

672 Chinese.

For Madras, str., for Hongkong—From London—Capt. E. Green, Mr. J. H. Hart, Mr. E. N. and 3 Chinese. From Venice—Rev. P. F. From Penang—64 Chinese. From Singapore—Mrs. Merewether, Messrs. McGregor, Grog, and R. G. Watson and servants, and 71 Chinese. From Shanghai—From London—Mr. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. Kave Jung, child and native servants, and 3 Chinese. From Brindisi—Messrs. M. and J. L. Leifer, From Colombo—Mr. E. L. O. F. From Singapore—Mr. W. Bondfield. For Yokohama—From London—Mr. F. Yando.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
EQUATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFINED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

L E A AND P E R R I N ' S SAUCE.
The Original and Genuine.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the autograph signature of Lea and Perrins' on a red label. Sold by Lea and Perrins' Worcester, Worcester, and Crates & Blackwell, London.

L E A AND P E R R I N ' S SAUCE
Of Groceries and Oils
throughout the world.

HONG-KONG, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1895.

WHILE events in China connected with the Franco-Chinese hostilities claim priority of attention among the foreign communities in the Far East, the movements going on in Burma and the countries of Indo-China are fraught with interest to those who look below the surface and try to pierce the future. The apathy of the British Government with regard to what has been transpiring at Mandalay can hardly be preserved longer, now that Upper Burma is seething with discontent and anarchy reigns in every province. The Chinese, or, as we are informed, the Chinese Shaws, are in possession of Bhamo, and they are supported by some 2,500 Kachayens. Whether they are really, as has been alleged, backed up by General Li Si-tar and are about to be reinforced by troops from Yunnan, remains to be seen. But in any case, it is improbable that the Burmese troops sent from Mandalay to recapture Bhamo will be able to accomplish that feat. The Chinese have some guns and appear to know how to use them. If King Tew-daw's troops do, however, succeed in vanquishing the Chinese Shaws, the latter will be slaughtered to a man, and then the Chinese will feel bound to intervene unless the Indian Government step in. It is difficult to understand on what ground the British Government can possibly excuse their inaction. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 4th ultime, says:—"It is generally agreed that the British Government has now earned its forbearance to the utmost limit, and that some steps should be taken to speedily put an end to the chronic misrule which threatens not only to paralyse the trade of Bangkok, but also to prove a source of serious danger to the Indian Empire. There is greatest difference of opinion as to the form which our intervention should take. Public opinion in Britain is strongly in favour of annexation. The late Sir Harry Durand said, in 1867, 'Do what we will, the day will come when the half of the cherry left unbroken by Lord Dalhousie, must be swallowed too,' and many people in India, as well as in British Burma, think that the day has now come. But perhaps the balance of opinion, in India least rather than a belief that the deposition of Tew-daw, and the reduction of Burma to the position of a feudatory State, under the rule of some other member of the Royal House, will meet the requirements of the case. Whatever be the course ultimately adopted, this much at least seems certain—that the question of intervention in Burmese affairs, and of the permanent or temporary occupation of Mandalay by British troops, has now come within the range of political politics. The task of restoring order in this distracted country would probably not be a very difficult one, nor is it likely that a British force advancing up the Irrawaddy would meet with any serious opposition. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe, that the people would everywhere receive our troops as their friends and saviours.' At all events they would have good cause to do so, considering the grievous oppression under which they live. The King and his Ministers would naturally offer the strongest opposition they could, but they would not be able to make any stand, as the people would not support them. The Shaws and Kachayens would welcome British intervention, and the Chinese traders in the country would be unforgivingly glad to see the tyrant's rule brought to a close. It is said, too, that both China and Siam would be glad to see England take Upper Burma, and thus bring to an end the border trouble, which the misrule and weakness of King Tew-daw have so greatly aggravated. The establishment of British power in Upper Burma would, moreover, put an end to the possibility of French intrigue in Mandalay; it would also bring the Government into closer relations with Siam, in connection with which it could take a strong policy and hafif any attempts at intrigues at Bangkok. The recent interview between the Governor of Cochinchina and the King of Siam, which the Saigon papers stoutly assert was a friendly one and self-sought by King Chulalongkorn, was not without political significance, no matter what our French friends may say to the contrary. France only desires commercial intercourse and a settlement of border difficulties now, but what about the future? The Siamese may yet, like King Naresuan of Cambodia, find the hand of steel in the silicon glove. It is England's interest to see that the integrity of the Siamese kingdom is secured, its complete independence guaranteed. Siam is a progressive and non-aggressive country; its ruler is anxious to promote the extension of commerce, in the

introduction of railways, and the adoption of all civilising agents in his dominions. Siam moreover acts as a buffer between British India on the one side and French Indo-China on the other, and its maintenance as such is most desirable. England does not wish to interfere in Siam, but she will certainly object to French officials attempting to do so. The Siamese have shown that they can manage their own concerns, and they should be allowed to conduct them in their own way.

H. B. M.'s corsair Cleopatra, Captain Hippsley, left here yesterday for Amoy.

The Italian corvette *Veleno*, Captain Piumbo, arrived at Singapore on the 3rd inst from Shanghai, homeward bound.

The London *Gazette* of the 6th ult. contains the appointment of Alfred Bruce Sangster to be Lieutenant in the Royal East Kent Regiment.

On Monday next, the 16th inst, an eleven of the Legal Profession will meet a Scratch Eleven of Civilians. Tickets will be pitched at 10.30 A.M.

To-morrow being Chinese New Year's Day, in order to give our Chinese readers a holiday, there will be no issue of the *Daily Press* on Monday.

We have to acknowledge receipt of another number of "Excursions of Recreance," published at the Government Press, Saigon. It contains a number of interesting articles.

The Resident of the East Coast of Sumatra reports the arrest in December last of the head of a small band in Langkat for endeavouring to gain over people to join the Ghoi Hin Kong sect.

The following telegram from the *Times* correspondent, dated Hongkong, Dec. 16th, will be read with interest:—"The Finance Committee has refused to vote money for the defence of Hongkong until satisfied that a complete scheme, inclusive of both works and a good covering force, is in hand. This is the eighth month of the year that the Finance Committee has not voted any money for the defence of Hongkong. The two Chinese Ministers, Hsi Ching and Chong Li Pong-pao, accompanied by their secretaries, Dr. Kreyer, and by Colonel Tchang Kui-Tong, have returned to Berlin from Rome, whence they had gone to present the credentials of the first named Minister, the successor of Li Pong-pao, to the King of China. Li Pong-pao will shortly return to the Celestial Empire."

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THE FRENCH PROPOSALS REGARDING BORNEO.

LONDON, 13th January.

The French counter-proposals regarding Egypt embrace a loan of nine million sterling under international guarantee; the issue of 36 per cent taxation coupons; and the appointment of an International Commission to enquire into the results of the recent war.

Refugee to the English proposals on Egyptian finance have been received from Austria, Germany and Russia; they are conciliatory in tone, but endorse the counter-proposals of France; they suggest that England should eventually convene a Conference to arrange for the absolute free navigation of the Suez Canal.

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THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON.

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Three dynamite explosions took place this afternoon. The first occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall, smashing windows and making a hole in the floor of the crypt. Two men and some persons visiting the Hall were slightly injured. A few minutes later a second explosion took place under the Stranger's Gallery in the House of Commons, the western end of which was totally wrecked; one arrest in connection with this last explosion was made.

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The second explosion wrecked the interior of the House of Commons—the Division lobbies are in ruins, the roof is partially dislodged, and there is a serious structural danger.

Mr. Gladstone's and the Speaker's seats have been partially destroyed. It is surmised that men disguised as women introduced the explosives. The structural damage done to the Tower, excepting the roof which followed the explosion, may have been caused to the contents of the Tower.

The explosion, which occurred in the most frequented centres of London, has created the greatest consternation throughout the metropolis.

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The New York press strongly condemns actions and urges that decisive measures should be taken in order to prevent the hatching of such plots in the United States. The London press, in dealing with the same subject, urges that an appeal should be made by England to the United States Government.

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OPENING UP OF TRADE WITH THIBET.

Calcutta, 18th January.

According to a telegram published in the *Calcutta Gazette* giving the first of the article sub-matters, the news of the recent visit of Thibet and Nepal, the Hon. G. H. Evans writes that the article is unlikely to cause misapprehension as to the objects of Mr. Macaulay's secret visit to the Tibetan frontier that he wishes to place the matter in a correct light. Mr. Evans accompanied Mr. Macaulay throughout the expedition.

Tibetan's position corresponds with that of a magistrate, who has civil, revenue, and criminal powers, but has no military functions to perform. It is quite correct that a Tibetan has no authority to pledge his Government. Mr. Macaulay never asked the Tibetan to enter into any sort of engagements. The object of the meeting was friendly communication and nothing more, and that object was amply attained.

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LONDON, &c. VIA SUZ CANAL	Hydrogen (at)	Scriver	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th Inst.
MARSHESSES VIA SAIGON &c.	Glenlyon (at)	Diamond	Hongkong	Jardine Matheson & Co.	On 17th Inst.
NEW YORK	Reaper	H. C. Sibley	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th Inst.
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many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of
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pages enables a person who understands English
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understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect
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Europeans resident in China and interested
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Hongkong, January, 1887.
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Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1884.
[37]

TO LET.

With Possession from 1st March next.
A N OFFICE suitable for BROKERS.
Apply to
STOLTERFOHT & HIRST,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1885.
[34]

TO BE LET.

SHOPS IN THE BUILDING
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1885.
[23]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 AND 3, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to
N. N. J. EZRA,
33, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1884.
[38]

FOR SALE.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to BE LET.
Apply to
MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881.
[1032]

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late HOTEL DE
L'UNIVERS) Small Rooms or Suites of
Apartments, Nos. 4 & 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
No. 4, GRAM STREET.
No. 25b, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SAISON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883.
[31]

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at GO-
DOWNS of his New Premises in DUDDELL
STREET, next to the ORIENTAL BANK
G. B. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1884.
[157]

TO BE LET.

N. 1, ALBANY, 6 ROOMS AND
GARDEN, &c.
No. 27, ELGIN TERRACE, 8 ROOMS, &c.
GODOWNS at WANCHAI. Water Frontage.
5 ACRES GARDEN, & BUNGADOW.
at CAROLINE HILL, 24, PRAYA CENTRAL.
LINDSEY & DAVIS
Hongkong, 5th February, 1885.
[160]

TO LET.

With Possession from 1st February next.
THE BUNGALOW with LAWN TENNIS
GROUND and GARDEN, at Dock Bay,
Kowloon.
Apply to
L. P. MADAR,
Victor Hotel.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1885.
[130]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

N. O. 2, MORISON HILL.
Apply to
SHARPE JOHNSON & STOKES,
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1885.
[128]

TO LET.

PRAYA CENTRAL, CHUN YUEN,
No. 152, WING LOK Street.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1885.
[237]

INTIMATIONS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole
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NENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSB &
SONS, Bradford.

ARNHOLD, KABBERG & CO.
Hongkong, January, 1887.
[20]

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT FLOOR, GODOWN,
and OFFICE ROOM of No. 8, Queen's
Road Central, either Whole or Separately.
Apply to
CHUN YUEN,
No. 152, WING LOK Street.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1885.
[237]

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Treaties, 1858
" and all others not abrogated
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Convention, 1860
United States, Tientsin, 1868
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Peking, 1880
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Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.
Subjects in China and Japan, 1885, 1877
1871, 1872
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ARNHOLD, KABBERG & CO.
Hongkong, January, 1887.
[20]

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.
STEAM-LAUNCH
"MOONING STAR"

Runs as a Ferry boat between PEDDAR'S
WHARF and Tsim-Tsui at the following
hours:—The Time Table will take effect from
the 1st November, 1884.

WEEK DAY SUNDAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves Leaves
Kowloon Kowloon Kowloon Kowloon
7.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M.
8.00 " 7.00 " 8.00 "
9.00 " 8.00 " 9.00 "
10.15 " 11.00 " 12.00 NOON
12.30 " 12.30 " 1.00 P.M.
1.45 " 1.45 " 2.00 "
2.00 " 2.30 " 3.00 "
3.20 " 3.40 " 4.00 "
4.40 " 4.50 " 5.00 "
5.20 " 5.50 " 6.00 "
6.05 " 6.30 " 7.00 "

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to except under unavoidable circumstances. In
case of stress of whether due notice will be
given of any stoppages.

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[39]

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—BALI—